

"basically violent crime and drugs," recalls one participant. Freeh replied bluntly that those were not his priorities, and began to talk about terror and counterterrorism. "Ashcroft didn't want to hear about it," says a former senior law-enforcement official. (A Justice Department spokeswoman hotly disputed this, saying that in May Ashcroft told a Senate committee terrorism was his "highest priority.")

That was unfortunate, because Freeh, despite his late-tenure interest in global terrorism, had left behind an FBI that badly needed fixing, especially its antiquated evidence-gathering methods. So fouled up is the FBI's communications system that it is almost impossible for agents to send classified e-mails to another agency like the CIA; the effect is that little is shared.

It wasn't that Ashcroft and others were unconcerned about these problems, or about terrorism. But the Bushies had an ideological agenda of their own. At the Treasury Department, Secretary Paul O'Neill's team wanted to roll back almost all forms of government intervention, including laws against money laundering and tax havens of the kind used by terror groups. At the Pentagon, Donald Rumsfeld wanted to revamp the military and push his pet project, NMD. Rumsfeld vetoed a request to divert \$800 million from missile defense into counterterrorism. The Pentagon chief also seemed uninterested in a tactic for observing bin Laden left over from the Clinton administration: the CIA's Predator surveillance plane. Upon leaving office, the Clintonites left open the possibility of sending the Predator back up armed with Hellfire missiles, which were tested in February 2001. But through the spring and summer of 2001, when valuable intelligence could have been gathered, the Bush administration never launched even an unarmed Predator. Hill sources say DOD didn't want the CIA treading on its turf.

And while most of the current controversy is about what America didn't do defensively, Rumsfeld and Bush didn't take the offensive, either. Upon entering office, both suggested publicly that the Clinton administration left America with a weak image abroad. The day after the Oct. 12, * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NORWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEKAS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates established by H. Con. Res. 83, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002. My authority to make these adjustments is derived from Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act and Sec. 221(c) of H. Con. Res. 83.

As reported to the House, H.R. 4775, a bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal

year 2002, includes emergency-designated appropriations. The total amount of emergency-designated appropriations included in the reported bill is \$29,432,000,000. Outlays flowing from those appropriations total \$8,466,000,000 in fiscal year 2002. Under the provisions of both the Budget Act and the budget resolution, I must adjust the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates upon the reporting of a bill containing emergency appropriations.

Accordingly, I hereby increase the 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2002 to the House Committee on Appropriations to \$735,432,000,000 in new budget authority and \$736,420,000,000 in outlays. I also increase the budgetary aggregates for fiscal year 2002 to \$1,708,604,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,653,073,000,000 in outlays.

Section 2 of House Resolution 428 provided that House Concurrent Resolution 353, as adopted by the House, shall have force and effect in the House as though Congress has adopted a concurrent resolution on the budget. That section also directed me to submit for printing in the Congressional Record: (1) allocations contemplated by section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 under a concurrent resolution on the budget; (2) accounts identified for advance appropriations, referred to in section 301(b) of House Concurrent Resolution 353; and (3) an estimated unified surplus, referred to in section 211 of such concurrent resolution.

The attached tables, which I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as directed, provide the required information.

Allocations of Spending Authority to House Committees: Appropriations Committee, 2003

[In millions of dollars]

General Purpose: ¹		
BA	746,174	
OT	738,992	
Highways: ¹		
BA		
OT	27,581	
Mass Transit: ¹		
BA		
OT	6,030	
Conservation: ¹		
BA	1,922	
OT	1,872	
Total Discretionary Action:		
BA	748,096	
OT	774,475	
Current Law Mandatory:		
BA	350,116	
OT	353,319	

¹ Shown for display purposes only.

ALLOCATIONS OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE COMMITTEES: COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

[By fiscal year in millions of dollars]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	
						2003-2007	2003-2012
Agriculture Committee:							
Current Law Base:							
BA	36,573	35,545	34,841	34,241	34,889	176,089	n.a.
OT	33,247	33,726	32,788	32,283	32,885	164,929	n.a.
Discretionary Action:							
BA	7,825	7,604	7,198	7,249	7,141	37,017	n.a.
OT	7,271	7,019	6,688	6,727	6,774	34,479	n.a.
Total:							
BA	44,398	43,149	42,039	41,490	42,030	213,106	n.a.
OT	40,518	40,745	39,476	39,010	39,659	199,408	n.a.
Armed Services Committee:							
Current Law Base:							
BA	76,090	78,358	80,609	83,134	85,779	403,970	n.a.
OT	75,258	77,722	80,228	82,780	85,466	401,454	n.a.
Discretionary Action:							
BA	516	652	1,025	1,605	2,006	5,804	n.a.
OT	516	652	1,025	1,605	2,006	5,804	n.a.